# Gazette of the United States.

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## General Post-Office.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10, 1792.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the fifteenth day of November next, inclusively, for carrying the Mails of the United States on the following Post Roads, from the first day of January next, until the first day of June, 1794.

*In* MASSACHUSETTS *and* NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

1. From *Wiscasset* to *Portland* in the district of *Maine*: The mail to leave Wiscasset every Tuesday by six o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Portland the next day by one in the afternoon:—Returning, to leave Portland every Thursday by six in the morning, and arrive at Wiscasset the next day by one in the afternoon.

2. From *Portland* to *Portsmouth*: The mail to leave Portland every Monday and Thursday by six o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Portsmouth every Tuesday and Friday by ten in the forenoon:—Returning, to leave Portsmouth every Tuesday and Friday at one in the afternoon, and arrive at Portland on Wednesday and Saturday by six in the evening.

3. From *Portsmouth* to *Boston*: From November first to May first, the mail to leave Portsmouth every Tuesday and Friday, at two o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Boston on Wednesday and Saturday by six in the evening:—Returning, to leave Boston every Monday and Thursday, by six in the morning, and arrive at Portsmouth on Tuesday and Friday by ten in the forenoon:—And from May first to November first, the mail to leave Portsmouth every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by four in the morning, and arrive at Boston the same days by six in the evening:—Returning, to leave Boston every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by four in the morning, and arrive at Portsmouth the same days by six in the evening.

*In* MASSACHUSETTS, CONNECTICUT *and* NEW-YORK.

4. From *Boston*, by *Worcester*, *Springfield*, *Hartford*, *Middletown*, and *New-Haven*, to *New-York*: From November first to May first, the mail to leave Boston every Monday and Thursday, at one o'clock in the afternoon; and arrive at New-York every Saturday and Wednesday (the sixth day from its departure) by ten in the forenoon: Returning, to leave New-York every Monday and Thursday, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Boston every Saturday and Wednesday, by ten in the forenoon: And from May first to November first, the mail to leave Boston every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by three o'clock in the morning, and arrive at New-York every Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday (the fourth day from its departure) by eleven in the forenoon: Returning, to leave New-York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by one o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Boston every Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday, by six in the evening.

*In* NEW-YORK, NEW-JERSEY *and* PENNSYLVANIA.

5. Between *New-York*, (by Newark and Elizabethtown) and *Philadelphia*, every day in the week, Sunday excepted: The mails to leave New-York at noon, and Philadelphia at one o'clock in the afternoon; and arrive at Philadelphia and New-York respectively, the next day after their departure, by ten in the forenoon; excepting the mails of Saturday, which are to arrive at the same hour on Monday.

*In* PENNSYLVANIA *and* MARYLAND.

6. From *Philadelphia* to *Baltimore*: The mail to leave Philadelphia every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at noon, and arrive at Baltimore each succeeding day by noon: Returning, to leave Baltimore every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by four o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Philadelphia each succeeding day by eleven in the forenoon.

7. From *Baltimore* to *Alexandria*: The mail to leave Baltimore every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Alexandria each succeeding day by eight in the morning: Returning, to leave Alexandria every Monday, Wednesday and Friday by four o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Baltimore on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by ten in the forenoon.

*In* VIRGINIA.

8. From *Alexandria* to *Richmond*, *Petersburg*, *Suffolk* and *Portsmouth*: The mail to leave Alexandria every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at nine o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Richmond every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by six in the evening; at Petersburg, every Wednesday, Friday and Monday at ten in the forenoon; at Suffolk every Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday by six in the afternoon; and at Portsmouth every Friday, Monday and Wednesday, by ten in the forenoon: Returning, to leave Portsmouth the same Friday, Monday and Wednesday, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Suffolk the same days by seven in the evening; and at Petersburg the next Monday, Wednesday and Friday by eleven in the forenoon; leave Petersburg the same days at two in the afternoon, and arrive at Richmond the same days by six in the evening: leave Richmond on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by four in the morning, and arrive at Alexrndria the next Wednesday, Friday and Monday, by three in the afternoon.

9. From *Richmond*, by *Williamsburg*, *York-Town* and *Hampton*, to *Norfolk*. The mail to leave Richmond every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by four o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Norfolk on each succeeding day, by five in the afternoon: Returning, to leave Norfolk every Wednesday, Friday and Monday, by six in the morning, and arrive at Richmond each succeeding day, by six in the evening.

*In* VIRGINIA *and* NORTH-CAROLINA.

10. From *Petersburg*, by *Halifax*, *Tarborough* and *Smithfield*, to *Fayetteville*. The mail to leave Petersburg every Friday, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Fayetteville the next Monday, by eight in the evening: Returning, to leave Fayetteville every Tuesday, by four in the morning, and arrive at Petersburg the next Friday, by eleven in the forenoon.

*In* NORTH *and* SOUTH CAROLINA *and* GEORGIA.

11. From Fayetteville, by Cheraw Court-House, Camden, Columbia and Cambridge, to Augusta, The mail to leave Fayetteville every Tuesday, by four in the morning, reach Camden the next day by five in the afternoon, and arrive at Augusta the next Saturday by noon: Returning to leave Augusta every Thursday, at five in the morning, arrive at Camden the next Sunday by five in the morning, and at Fayetteville the next Monday, by eight in the evening.

12. From *Augusta* to *Savannah*. The mail to leave Augusta every Saturday, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Savannah the next Monday morning by ten: Returning, to leave Savannah every Monday, at two o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Augusta the next Wednesday, by five in the afternoon.

13 From Camden to Statesburg. The mail to leave Camden every Thursday by four in the morning, and arrive at Statesburg by eight: Returning, to leave Statesburg every Saturday, at two in the afternoon, and arrive at Camden by six.

*In* MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE-ISLAND *and* CONNECTICUT.

14. From *Boston* to *Providence*. The mail to leave Boston every Monday and Thursday, by six in the morning, and arrive the same days at Providence, by five in the afternoon: Returning, to leave Providence every Wednesday and Saturday, by six in the morning, and arrive the same days at Boston, by five in the afternoon.

☞ Persons offering proposals for this contract, are desired also to state the terms on which they will carry the mail between Boston and Providence, three times a week, and every day in the week (Sunday excepted) in case a stage waggon should run so often between those two places.

15. From *Providence*, by *Norwich*, to Hartford. The mail to leave Providence every Tuesday and Friday, by six o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Norwich the same days, and at Hartford on Wednesday and Saturday, by five in the afternoon: Returning, to leave Hartford every Monday and Thursday, at seven in the morning, arrive at Norwich the same days, and at Providence on Tuesday and Friday, by five in the afternoon.

☞ Persons offering proposals for this contract, are also desired to state the terms on which they will carry the mail between Providence and Hartford three times a week, if a stage waggon should run so often between those two places.

16. From *New-London* to *Newport*, thence by *Bristol* and *Warren* to *Providence*, thence by *Greenwich* to *Newport*, and from *Newport* to *New-London*. The mail to leave New-London every Tuesday, at two in the afternoon, and arrive at Newport the next day by six in the evening; leave Newport every Friday at eight in the morning, and arrive at Providence the same day by six in the evening; leave Providence on Saturday at eight in the morning, and passing through Greenwich, arrive at Newport the same day by six in the evening; leave Newport the next Monday at eight in the morning, and arrive at New-London the next day by ten in the forenoon.

17. From *New-Haven* to *New-London*: The mail to leave New-Haven every Monday, at eight in the morning, and arrive at New-London every Tuesday by ten in the forenoon:—Returning, to leave New-London every Tuesday at two o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at New-Haven every Wednesday afternoon by six.

18. From *Middletown* to *New-London*. The mail to leave Middletown, from November first to May first, every Thursday morning, and from May to November, every Friday morning, by eight o'clock; and arrive at New-London by six in the evening of the day of its departure: Returning, to leave New-London each next succeeding day by eight in the morning, and arrive at Middletown by six in the evening.

*In* NEW-YORK.

19. Between the city of *New-York* (by *Kingsbridge*, *Poughkeepsie*, and the city of *Hudson*) and *Albany*. The carriers, with the mails, to leave New-York and Albany every Monday and Thursday, by four in the morning, meet, and return to each place on Wednesday and Saturday, by six in the evening.

*In* PENNSYLVANIA.

20. From *Philadelphia*, by *Lancaster*, *York-town*, *Carlisle*, *Shippensburg*, *Chambersburg*, *Bedford* and *Greensburg* to *Pittsburg*. The mail to leave Philadelphia every Saturday at noon, and arrive at Pittsburg the next Friday by noon; remain there not less than four, nor more than six hours, and return to Philadelphia the following Friday by noon.

*In the State of* DELAWARE.

21. From *Wilmington*, by *New-Castle*, *Cantwell's Bridge*, and *Duck Creek*, to *Dover*. The mail to leave Wilmington every Monday afternoon, by five o'clock (or as soon as the mail from Philadelphia is received) and arrive at Dover by five in the evening of Tuesday: Returning, to leave Dover every Wednesday morning by five o'clock, and arrive at Wilmington by seven in the evening of the same day.

*In* DELAWARE *and* MARYLAND.

22. From Christiana Bridge, by Middletown, Warwick and George-town Cross-Roads, to Chester-town, and thence to Easton. The mail to leave Christiana Bridge every Monday afternoon, by six o'clock (or as soon as the mail from Philadelphia is received) and arrive at Easton by six in the evening of Tuesday: Returning, to leave Easton every Wednesday morning by five o'clock, and arrive at Christiana Bridge in the evening of the same day, by eight o'clock.

☞ Persons offering proposals for carrying this mail, are desired to state the terms on which they will carry it from May first to November first, by leaving Philadelphia every Monday at half past nine, A. M. and reaching Easton the next day by four, P. M.—and returning, leave Easton every Wednesday by four, A. M. and arrive at Philadelphia the next day by noon: And perform the same tour, during the other half of the year, between half past nine o'clock of every Monday, and noon of the next Saturday. And also their terms for carrying an additional mail between Philadelphia and Chestertown, leaving Philadelphia every Wednesday and Friday at half past nine, A. M. and returning the fourth day after by noon.

23. From *Baltimore* to *Annapolis*. The mail to leave Baltimore every Monday and Friday, at eight in the morning, and arrive at Annapolis the same days by five in the afternoon: Returning, to leave Annapolis every Tuesday and Saturday by eight in the morning, and arrive at Baltimore the same days by five in the afternoon.

*In* VIRGINIA *and* NORTH-CAROLINA.

24. From *Suffolk*, by *Edenton*, *Plymouth*, *Washington* and *Newbern*, to *Wilmington*: The mail to leave Suffolk every Wednesday at four o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Wilmington the next Saturday, by six in the evening: Returning, to leave Wilmington every Monday by four in the morning, and arrive at Suffolk the next Thursday by six in the evening.

*In* NORTH-CAROLINA.

25. From *Halifax* by *Blountsville*, *Williamstown*, and *Dailey's*, to *Plymouth*, once in two weeks:—The mail to leave Halifax every other Monday by five o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Plymouth the next day by six in the evening: Returning, to leave Plymouth the next Thursday by five in the morning, and arrive at Halifax on Friday by five in the evening.

Note 1. If during the continuance of the contracts here proposed, any other times of arrival and departure of the mails should become necessary, to preserve a proper connection with other mails, the contractors are to conform to any arrangement which for that purpose shall be made by the Post-Master General, such arrangement not lessening the number of hours above allowed for carrying the mails respectively, without their consent.

2. A convenient time not less than ten minutes, nor exceeding half an hour, for opening and closing a mail is to be allowed at each Post-Office, at which the time of its arrival and departure is not herein specified.

3. For every half hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the contractor to forfeit one dollar; and for the non-performance of a trip, double the sum which the value of one trip shall bear to the value of the whole number of trips to be performed.

4. The mail may be carried on any of the post roads herein described, either in stage waggons or on horses: but when the state of the roads prevents travelling in waggons with the necessary expedition, the mails are to be carried on horses.—Every mail-stage must have in it a box in which the mail is invariably to be carried, under lock and key.

5. News-papers, as well as letters, are to be sent in the mails; and if any contractor would wish to be authorized to carry news-papers, other than those conveyed in the mail (agreeably to the 22d section of the post-office law) he must, in his proposals, state the respective sums for which he will carry the mails *with* and *without* the emoluments which may arise from such separate carriage of news-papers.

NEW POST ROADS,

*In* NEW-YORK, MASSACHUSETTS & VERMONT.

An extension of the Post roads having been desired, from *Connojoharrie* to *Whites-town*, and thence to *Kanandaigua*, in the state of New-York; from *Stockbridge* to *Bennington*, in the states of Massachusetts and Vermont; and from *Rutland* to *Windsor*, and *Rutland* to *Fairhaven*, in Vermont: Proposals for carrying mails on those routs, (at the expense of the contractors) will be received at the General Post-Office, until the fifteenth day of November next inclusively.—Persons offering such proposals, must state the days and hours when they will receive and deliver the mails at each place here mentioned, and the length of time (which cannot exceed eight years) for which they will contract.

The contractors, respectively, will have the exclusive privilege of carrying letters and packets on these roads, for *hire*; and be authorized to receive, to their own use, all the postages which shall arise on letters, packets and newspapers by them carried, at the rates established by law: but must carry, free of postage, such letters and packets as by law are, or shall be declared *free*.

For every hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in delivering a mail, after the time agreed on, the contractor to forfeit one dollar; and for the non-performance of a trip, one dollar for every ten miles distance, as far as the failure extends.

The persons whom the contractors shall designate for Postmasters, on these routes,—previous to their acting as such, must be approved by the Post-Master General, and take the oaths required by law. They are to agree for their compensations with the contractors, to whom alone they are to account for all the postages they shall receive. The same oaths must be taken by the contractors and their riders who carry the mails.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
POST-MASTER-GENERAL.


BOWEN's EXHIBITION OF

## Wax-Work & Paintings,

AT the House lately occupied by Mrs. PINE, in Eighth-street, is now ready for the entertainment of the Public.——Among a great variety of Paintings, are a number of

*ITALIAN & FRENCH PIECES,*

which are new and very pleasing.

Also, a large collection of

*NEW WAX FIGURES.*

The Exhibition is open every day, from nine o'clock in the morning, until nine in the evening.——Admittance HALF A DOLLAR for Ladies and Gentlemen, and *half price* for Children.

Tickets for the season, (not transferable) TWO DOLLARS.

*For Sale, at the Exhibition Rooms,*
LIKENESSES of the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, in WAX,
And a variety of Elegant PRINTS in Frames.
Sept. 21. (eptf)

## Grand Family Bible.

PROPOSALS
FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
*An ELEGANT EDITION of the*
SACRED SCRIPTURES
Of the OLD and NEW TESTAMENTS, with the APOCRYPHA,
*On a very large and beautiful new Type, and superfine Paper.*

THE great importance of the Holy Scriptures, interesting to every individual; the divine excellence of its doctrines and precepts, and the beauty and sublimity of its passages, have so long made it a capital object of attention, as to preclude occasion or opportunity for eulogium.

The piety or enterprize of individuals has presented this invaluable book to the public in a variety of forms; in some editions it has been highly embellished with superb engravings, which have greatly enhanced its price; in others it has been accompanied with voluminous commentaries, which necessarily encreased the size; while a variety of plain cheap copies have generally diffused the knowledge of the Scripture, and made the purchase easy to every class.

Without wishing in the smallest degree to lessen the merits of the various editions, whether plain or ornamented, which the public are already in possession of, it is pertinent to remark, that very many readers of taste and judgment have expressed a wish for a Family Bible unencumbered with additions. There still appears room for another edition on a beautiful new type, superior in size and elegance to any bible that has yet been printed in the English language, and which, leaving the adventitious circumstances of ornament or comment, may exhibit the *Oracles of God* in their native simplicity.

*SPECIMEN OF THE TYPE.*

3 ¶ And God said, d Let there be light: and there was light.

With respectful submission to the judgment and candour of the public, the following proposals are offered:

I. The work shall be printed with the greatest fidelity and attention to correctness both in the text and marginal references, on a superfine Paper made on purpose, with an elegant new Type cast for the work of the size of the above Specimen.

II. The work will be comprised in twenty numbers, making two elegant volumes in Folio; to be furnished to subscribers at one dollar each number. To prevent any complaints of want of punctuality, no part of the work will be delivered unless paid for.

III. The first number, containing sixty folio pages, elegantly printed, will be furnished on the first Saturday of July next, when subscribers are to pay the price of the first and second numbers, and the price of one number to be always in advance till the work is completed. The subsequent numbers to be published regularly on the first Saturday of each succeeding month, till the whole is finished.

☞ Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by the Publishers, THOMAS DOBSON, No. 41, South Second-street, and JOHN PARKER, No. 259, North Second-street; and by all the Booksellers: in Charleston, by William P. Young; Richmond, by Archibald Currie; Baltimore, by James Rice; Wilmington, by Peter Brynberg; New-York, by Thomas Allen; New-Haven, by Isaac Beers; Providence, (R. I.) by William Wilkinson; Salem, by Thomas Cushing; Boston, by David West, Benjamin Guild, and Thomas & Andrews.

## NEW TEAS.

IMPERIAL, HYSON & SOUCHONG,

Of the very first quality, and latest importation from Canton, via New-York, by retail, at

No. 19,

Third, between Chesnut and Market Streets.

*WANTED—TO RENT,*

From the last of October next,

☞ *A convenient House, in or near the centre of the City.—Enquire of the Editor.*

*FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.*

No. II.

OBSERVATIONS *on the Letters of* "A FARMER," *Addreſſed to the Yeomanry of the United States.*

(CONTINUED.)

"THE FARMER" ſeems diſpoſed to alarm the hatters and tanners with ſuggeſtions that their raw materials may be engroſſed and made objects of ſpeculation, but the third ſection of the New-Jerſey law forbids the company to deal or trade in any raw materials but ſuch as are fit and neceſſary for the articles it manufactures, and ſuch as ſhall be really and truly obtained therefor. It is known that they have determined upon thoſe branches which require water ſpinning machinery (a caſe peculiarly happy as there are not two hundred water ſpindles in the United States) and the imports of the goods they propoſe to make are ten times as great as their whole capital ſtock, much of which they will inveſt in buildings, lots, implements, machinery, working carriages and cattle. It is plain that bark, lime, and hides for the tanners could not be ſupplied to them from any diſtance, and they could not engroſs either. In reſpect to wool and our country furs, the ſame remarks apply to them, and if they were to purchaſe foreign furs they would no doubt do it abroad: But they do not appear to have in view any thing but the ſpinning and cotton dying and calico printing buſineſs, and are appropriating their funds extenſively to thoſe branches.

"THE FARMER" declares the grants of privileges, even ſuch as they are, to be unconſtitutional. Surely, then, there is no danger from them, as they muſt be void and of no effect. If he will examine the civil liſt of New-Jerſey, he will find no reaſon to apprehend, from the gentlemen who compoſe it, the enforcing of unconſtitutional laws.

The origin and deſign of the New-Jerſey manufacturing ſociety has been frequently miſunderſtood and miſrepreſented. In the year 1791, ſeveral months after the government had been transferred from New-York, the Secretary of the Treaſury formed the plan. It was repreſented, that one of the great objections to manufactures in the United States was the want of money; and although there was manifeſtly a greater abundance of active capital in 1791 than for years before, yet there was no proſpect of an early application of a ſum equal to a moiety of a capital of any one of the firſt fifty manufacturers and traders in Great-Britain, France, Holland, Germany, or Flanders, by any individual. An union of many individuals was the only mode that could be adopted; and as there was ſuppoſed to be ſome riſque, it was certainly a prudent method, as each would take care not to ſubſcribe ſo largely as to hurt himſelf, if a failure ſhould take place. The ſubſcribers, to avoid riſquing more than their ſubſcriptions, were, of courſe, to apply for an incorporation, and it was not at all probable the ſum would have been ſubſcribed without one. The ſeveral banks in Philadelphia, New-York, Boſton, Baltimore, Providence, &c. had been made up in the ſame way, and the inland navigation companies and turnpike road companies in the Carolinas, Virginia, Maryland, Pennſylvania, New-York, &c. have been compoſed in like manner. Moreover, as it was manifeſt, that active capital was flowing into and ariſing in the United States very rapidly, there was a ſincere and ſerious apprehenſion that evils would ariſe from it, particularly a profuſe conſumption, unleſs objects to employ it were provided, and it appeared therefore a reaſonable belief that the want of capital, after one well-deviſed and ſucceſsful plan, would ceaſe to be among the objections to manufactures. It is earneſtly wiſhed, that the body of *the ſhip owners* in the United States may not furniſh an inſtance of an over application of capital, in one of the old modes, which, as it is a caſh buſineſs, muſt be accompanied with an actual exceſs of money. The recent banks, canals, and turnpike roads, demonſtrate, that without new objects, large ſums of money muſt have laid unemployed. With the impreſſions above ſtated the plan of the manufacturing company was adopted, and it would be happy for Pennſylvania if her "FARMER" would promote the eſtabliſhment of ſuch an inſtitution on that great interior canal, the river Suſquehannah, under the auſpices of the State Legiſlature. The yeomanry would find, that the capital and induſtry of the manufacturing citizens would be wiſely directed to the ſpot, where their cattle, grain, wood, hemp, flax, wool, & iron, would be demanded by conſumers, without encountering the coſtly charge, and, in ſome inſtances, the inſupportable expence, of tranſportation to a ſea-port. Several of theſe inſtitutions would give a front to American manufactures which is neceſſary in their competition with foreign commodities. But to return to the New-Jerſey manufactory: It appeared prudent to take a poſition in that State for the purpoſe of intereſting New-York and Philadelphia, and as New-Jerſey has very little foreign commerce, it was preſumed that both her legiſlature and her citizens would promote ſo valuable a branch of internal trade. The latter have accordingly ſubſcribed handſomely, and the State, knowing that theſe new enterprizes are attended with great expences at the commencement, with riſque, and ſometimes with loſs, authoriſed the company to raiſe by lottery 100,000 dollars, as an indemnification. Their real eſtate was exempted from State taxes for ten years, and their ſtock, or perſonal property, altogether. Theſe taxes, however, as before obſerved, will be very ſmall under the State laws, and they will be ſo remote, that the manufacturers in other parts of the Union cannot be ſenſible of their effects.

"THE FARMER'S" ſuggeſtion that the company will be enabled, by the temporary advantage of a lottery, to underſell, is not even plauſible; for we know that merchants and manufacturers do not uſe their occaſional advantages for the abſurd purpoſe of underſelling their neighbours for a ſhort time, but to encreaſe their own ſubſtance and ſtock: And if they were to ſell the cheaper for it, the purchaſers and conſumers, that is, "*the great body of the yeomanry*," about whoſe intereſt the "FARMER" wiſhes to appear very anxious, would be benefited by it.

It will be perceived by every reader, that the letters which are under examination, are not confined to the meaſures which have been contemplated in regard to American (or national) manufactures. The fiſheries, the navigation laws, the banks, the public credit, and the revenues of the United States, have each ſuſtained his efforts to wound them. The New-Jerſey manufactory has occupied but a part of his letters. A concluding number will therefore be employed in the examination of his four articles of impeachments (on the ſixth page) againſt the Preſident of the United States, the majorities of the two Houſes of Congreſs, and the Secretary of the Treaſury, in behalf of each of whom the plea is "*not guilty*," and the appeal is to the people.

A FREEMAN.

From the INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE.

MR. ADAMS,

AS the friends of civil liberty wiſh at all times to be acquainted with every queſtion which appears to regard the public weal, a great number of gentlemen in this, and the neighbouring towns, have ſubſcribed for the *National Gazette*, publiſhed by Mr. *Philip Freneau*, at Philadelphia; and it is hoped that *Freneau's* Gazette, which is ſaid to be printed under the eye of that eſtabliſhed patriot and republican *Thomas Jefferſon*, will be generally taken in the New-England States.

Q.

From the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

A CORRESPONDENT in the laſt *Chronicle*, recommends to the people of New-England a general peruſal of the *National Gazette*, "ſaid to be printed under the eye of that eſtabliſhed patriot and republican, *Thomas Jefferſon*." Whether this is intended as an avowal, on the part of Mr. *Jefferſon*, that he is the *real*, and the imprudent *freneau*, only the *nominal* Editor of this chaſte *Gazette*, the public is at a loſs to determine. The advice is adapted to all, who delight in the moſt virulent abuſe on a government, framed and adminiſtered by the people of America, to the honor, dignity and happineſs of the country. And all who affect too much learning to have any piety, will be pleaſed with the recommendation. The clergy of our country vilified, and religion conſtantly ridiculed, muſt afford a rich repaſt to Infidels and Free-Thinkers.—To deprive us of all confidence in a government, inſtituted and adminiſtered by ourſelves; and under the auſpices of which the United States have progreſſed from diſcord, poverty and contempt, to harmony, wealth and honor, is a taſk worthy the pen of a malignant ſtranger.—To take from us all truſt in that religion, for which our pious anceſtors exchanged a civilized country for the wilderneſs, and on which we build our brighteſt hopes, for happineſs in this, and a future world, may afford delight to a man like *Freneau*—But ſurely [illegible] ought to be well founded in his aſſertions, before he brings forward Mr. *Jefferſon*, as the patron of ſuch a Gazette.

AN AMERICAN.

*FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.*

TO ARISTIDES.

INDEED, Mr. *Ariſtides*, you merit *oſtraciſm* much more than your name ſake of old; not however for being too *juſt* or too honeſt, but, firſt, for having become the champion of a perſon whom you have yourſelf chriſtened "*Cataline*;" and ſecondly, for having made ſo very clumſy a defence for your patron. For the firſt offence you merit the animadverſion of all good citizens, and for the latter, the cenſure of your friend. It is an old ſaying, but a true one, and certainly verified in this inſtance, that a man frequently loſes more by the folly of his friends, than the wickedneſs of his enemies. Let us examine a little your piece, and we ſhall find that you have not attempted to clear Mr. J—— from ſome of the weighty charges alledged againſt him by the *American*; and that in fact you have not only admitted others, but even proved them yourſelf to demonſtration.—It is a very eaſy matter to anſwer charges by employing the pompous terms of "virulent abuſe, baſeſt calumny and falſhood, inſidious purpoſes, ſtabbing reputations, baſe and wicked calumniator, cowardly aſſaſſin, unprovoked and unmanly attack, depravity of heart," and a long ſtring of unmeaning words, which might with great propriety have been applied to the productions of Mr. J——'s *Gazette* for near a twelvemonth paſt; but it is not, as *Ariſtides* has himſelf evinced on this occaſion, ſo eaſy to refute plain charges, founded in truth, and now in the mouth of every honeſt citizen who is attached to his country, and ſhocked at the preſent attempts to diſturb its tranquillity apd happineſs. I ſhall now ſhew that *Ariſtides* has not attempted an anſwer to the very ſerious charge made in the publications referred to, of his patron's having ſet up a newſpaper in this city, for the expreſs purpoſe of abuſing and traducing the Secretary of the Treaſury; though his piece is written profeſſedly to exculpate Mr. J—— from the charges made by the *American*, yet there is not even a glance at *that ſerious* charge; and ſo far he has acted with more wiſdom than in any other part of his publication, as the moſt prudent mode of anſwering an unanſwerable accuſation, is to paſs it over in ſilence. Without deſigning it, however, *Ariſtides* has confirmed that charge beyond the contradiction even of an *oath*. He tells us, in one place, that Mr. J—— is "oppoſed to *ſome* of the principles of the funding ſyſtem, of the national bank, and of certain other meaſures of the Secretary of the Treaſury;" and the paper ſtiled the *National Gazette*, has, from its firſt eſtabliſhment, teemed with "invective againſt ſome of the principles of the funding ſyſtem, of the national bank, and certain other meaſures of the Secretary of the Treaſury." In another place he riſes in his language, and announces Mr. J——'s "*abhorrence* of ſome of the leading principles of Mr. Hamilton's fiſcal adminiſtration;" and accordingly Mr. J——'s preſs has groaned ever ſince its birth with its abhorrence of the leading principles of Mr. Hamilton's fiſcal adminiſtration.

But *Ariſtides* ſays further, that this abhorrence is declared by his patron with a *manly freedom*: How far he may declare his ſentiments on this ſubject with *manly freedom* among his own party, is beſt known to them; but certain it is, that in other ſocieties he is diſtinguiſhed for a very different mode of procedure; cautious and ſhy, wrapped up in impenetrable ſilence and myſtery, he reſerves his *abhorrence* for the arcana of a certain ſnug ſanctuary, where ſeated on his pivot-chair, and involved in all the obſcurity of political myſtery and deception, (*Ariſtides* will excuſe me for employing his own expreſſions) he compounds and, with the aid of his active tools, circulates his poiſon thro' the medium of the National Gazette.

Let us now take a view of the anſwer which you have given to the two charges (not the principal ones) which the *American* has made againſt Mr. J——. The firſt is, that he was oppoſed to the preſent Conſtitution of the United States: of this you propoſe to prove the malignity and falſhood, and how do you ſucceed? Why, truly by producing a fragment of a ſpeech of Mr. Pendleton in the Virginia Convention, in which is quoted a fragment of a letter from Mr. J——; from the junction of which two fragments, it appears that Mr. J—— had ſeen the Conſtitution, and liked ſome parts of it—that he had prepared ſome amendments to it—and that provided his amendments were made part of it, he wiſhed it to be adopted—otherwiſe, not.—If his letter has any meaning—and I confeſs it is difficult to find a preciſe one, the plain Engliſh of it is, no conſtitution without my amendments. In one part of this curious letter of advice, he ſays—Adopt the Conſtitution, that you may ſecure the *great and important good it contains*; then he ſuddenly wheels about (I ſuppoſe he was ſeated on his *pivot* when he wrote that epiſtle) Don't adopt it by any means if nine ſtates have already done ſo, without my amendments. But here, as it his *verſatile* chair had whiſked about a ſecond time, he adds by way of a ſecond poſtſcript, But you muſt adopt at all events, rather than produce a ſchiſm. In ſhort, his opinion appears to have been as verſatile as his chair, and as in ſchools, applications to the breech are ſaid to have a wonderful effect on the head, by driving up learning, ſo there appears to be ſuch a wonderful connexion between the ſeat and the head of this great politician, and the motions of the one have ſuch a powerful effect on the operations of the other, that we may ſay with the American poet—

*But ſhould his Honor raiſe Bum-fiddle,*
*The Charm would break off in the middle.*

Mr. Pendleton makes a pretty commentary on this epiſtle; Mr. J—— wiſhes the firſt nine States to adopt it, what are his reaſons? Becauſe it will ſecure to us the good it contains which he thinks great and important, and he wiſhes the other four may refuſe it, becauſe he thinks it will tend to obtain neceſſary amendments; but he would not wiſh that a *ſchiſm* ſhould take place in the union, *on any conſideration*. According to this conſtruction of the text, it ſeems that the queſtion before a State convention ought to have been in what numerical order the State ſtood; if ſhe was the *ninth* State about to conſider the conſtitution, then it was unneceſſary to diſcuſs its merits, it muſt be adopted at all events, but if ſhe happened to be the *tenth*, it muſt be rejected at all events without any enquiry into its merits; the conſideration of the conſtitution in both caſes would have been nugatory—the firſt conſideration of the convention would be, how many States had already adopted, and accordingly it would only be neceſſary to aſcertain that fact, which being done, the adoption or rejection followed of courſe; and though in other caſes it ſhould ſeem that the more States had adopted a meaſure, the more one would conſider it a wiſe one and agreeable to the people—yet in this caſe our ingenious politician recommends a rule directly the reverſe, and the more States have adopted the conſtitution the leſs recommendation ſhould it have with the remainder. But when this ſage advice was given it did not occur to its author that two conventions might be in ſeſſion at the ſame time and that either of them by its ratification would make the number *nine*; what is to be done then? If his advice was good for Virginia, it was good for all the other States; how will they ſettle the etiquette, which is to be the adopter without amendments, and which is to hold off for amendments; there muſt be conferences between them, in which not a ſyllable would be ſaid about the conſtitution itſelf, but ſimply a diſcuſſion which ought to adopt to make up the number *nine*;—ſhould this conteſt have happened between a very large and a very ſmall State, Virginia and Delaware for inſtance, the diſpute might eaſily be ſettled—Virginia would naturally ſay, do you adopt and we will drive them into amendments by withholding our aſſent, and little Delaware would yield to the will of the great and antient dominion; but ſuppoſe the conteſt between Virginia and New-York, and neither would adopt—how then? Or between Pennſylvania and Maſſachuſetts, and both would adopt—how then? Or between two ſmall States, for inſtance, Georgia and Rhode-Iſland—how then? If no compact could be made, and both refuſed to adopt, the *great and important* good would not be ſecured; if both ſhould adopt, there would be no longer the magic number *nine*, but *ten* and leſs chance for amendments. But all this is to be accompliſhed *without ſchiſm*, a very probable event! Suppoſe the four largeſt States, viz. Virginia, Pennſylvania, Maſſachuſetts and New-York had rejected the conſtitution, and inſiſted upon all the amendments which their conventions required: is it probable the other nine States would without a ſchiſm and a ſtruggle have relinquiſhed their opinions, or ſuffer themſelves to be brow-beat into a ſtring of amendments which they, when they accepted the conſtitution, deemed frivolous, unneceſſary or injurious? Or on the other hand, had the four ſmalleſt States in the union withheld their conſent in order to obtain amendments—is it likely the others would have regarded their idle threats? In ſhort, this ſagacious politician either meant to write ſuch a letter as he thought would pleaſe both parties, not knowing then which was likely to preponderate, which indeed accounts for its having been quoted by both parties like a convenient law caſe; or he meant to publiſh one of thoſe viſionary political ſpeculations with which he is well known ſo much to abound. Mr. Pendleton ſays, "Mr. J—— is poſſeſſed of the conſtitution and has in his mind the idea of amending it"; it is to be lamented he did not ſtate the purport of thoſe amendments, the curioſity of the public would undoubtedly be gratified with a ſight of them; it is not improbable they are of a ſimilar complexion with ſome of the wild ſchemes of government which he is ſaid to have recommended about that time to a ſet of raw politicians at Paris, ſince known by the title of *enragés* or *madmen*, who ignorant themſelves of every principle of free and rational government ſwallowed greedily every project of our American politician, and by their intemperance and fury drove out of France all thoſe enlightened and patriotic citizens, the Abbe Sieyes, Mounier, Lally Tollendal, &c who fought for a well poiſed government, properly checked; and who foreſaw all the calamities to which their country would be expoſed by ſurrendering up all the powers of the government to a ſet of ignorant enthuſiaſts and indigent fanatics. Thoſe calamities have now burſt upon that beautiful but unfortunate country, and the miſerable ſufferers may thank the American Philoſopher for a great portion of them. At that time he countenanced one branch of legiſlation and if conſiſtent he muſt have recommended the ſame policy to the United States in his amendments; he has ſince been ſenſible of the miſeries which France has experienced principally from that vice in her ſyſtem, and he is now perſuaded and acknowledges that France will never have a ſettled and good government without two branches. His advice however comes too late, the miſchief is done; the *enragés* have acquired ſuch an aſcendancy in the National Aſſembly that they have ſolemnly voted *execrations* againſt all the advocates for two branches—they are too well pleaſed with their power to ſurrender it or divide it with another branch, and while they can paſs what laws they pleaſe and extort the Royal ſanction by ſending an armed mob to threaten the King's life, and bully him into their meaſures, it is not to be expected that any change will take place with their conſent. The part which the American Miniſter took in laying the foundation of this ſyſtem accounts for the wonderful anxiety diſplayed by himſelf and his friends for its ſucceſs, in oppoſition to his better judgment on experience and maturer reflexion.—Thus a parent loves his offspring though he ſees his deformity.

The letter ſo often quoted ſays, "But we muſt take care, however, that neither this nor any other objections to the form, produce a *ſchiſm in our Union*"—and his commentator, Mr. Pendleton, ſays, "But Mr. J—— would not wiſh that a *ſchiſm* ſhould take place in the Union, *on any conſideration*." So thought and ſo wrote Mr. J—— at Paris ſome years ago; he then was the warm advocate of Union—he deprecated a ſchiſm—Union at all events—ſchiſm on no conſideration, ſays the A——r at Paris. What ſays the S——y of S——e at Philadelphia? Alas—he ſpeaks a very different language: he proclaims his abhorrence of the funding ſyſtem and the bank—meaſures which have received the ſanction of the legiſlature of the nation, and of the Preſident; he declares open war againſt the Secretary of the Treaſury, for having recommended them—he eſtabliſhes a newſpaper as a battery to keep up a perpetual fire upon him—and in patronizing the overthrow of thoſe important meaſures, he lays the foundation of ſchiſm and diſcord throughout the Union—an executive officer of the national government, inſtead of harmonizing for the good of his country with his colleague, he openly and avowedly traduces, calumniates and execrates his adminiſtration, and thereby gives birth to factions and parties, which, unleſs ſoon checked, may involve his country in all the horrors of anarchy.—How is this ſurprizing change to be accounted for? To *dire ambition*, the ruin of ſo many empires, we may trace its ſource. At Paris, Mr. J——, the repreſentative of the American nation, wiſhed for Union, becauſe it would promote its proſperity, and enhance his dignity; but at Philadelphia, Mr. J—— fears in Mr. Hamilton a formidable rival, and therefore the ſooner he can ruin him in the public eſtimation, the better for his purpoſe. To this end were all his means to be directed—on the one hand, a monſtrous affectation of pure republicaniſm, primitive ſimplicity, and extraordinary zeal for the public good—on the other hand, to cry down the funding ſyſtem, the bank, the exciſe law, as emanations from the Secretary of the Treaſury, to endeavor to make thoſe meaſures odious to the people, and then attribute them all to Mr. Hamilton's machinations. Thus in ſupport of the firſt part of his ſyſtem, we ſee (what *Ariſtides* calls his known attachment to republicaniſm) plain Thomas J—— wonderful humility on all occaſions—the ſimpleſey veils of inordinate ambition. In ſupport of the latter, a Gazette eſtabliſhed under his auſpices, to circulate encomiums on his own adminiſtration, and abuſe on his rivals.

The charge therefore is well maintained that Mr. J—— is the *promoter of national diſunion, national inſignificance, public diſorder and diſcredit*—for the *factions* he has originated will, if not ſoon checked, end in all that.—The other charge reſpecting the Dutch creditors ſtands unrefuted by *Ariſtides*, though *he is poſſeſſed of certain facts*; why did he ſuppreſs thoſe facts, and if he had it in his power to prove that the advice given by Mr. J—— was directly the reverſe of what the *American* has ſtated, why has he omitted doing it? With reſpect to Mr. Pendleton's obſervation that "Providence has for the

good of mankind accompanied Mr. J——'s abilities with a diſpoſition to make them of uſe for the good of his fellow citizens." It is to be lamented that he is ſo much altered now; for certainly the uſe to which he *now* applies his abilities, particularly his talent for intrigue and party-work, evince a diſpoſition hoſtile to the good of his fellow citizens, and deſtructive of their future welfare. As to his being what *Ariſtides* calls him an old *meritorious* public ſervant, it is ſuppoſed his eminent ſervices in Virginia, at the time of Tarlton's invaſion, are alluded to; and as to the crime of *An American*, in attacking Mr. J—— during his abſence, this would not have happened had he been attending his duty where he ought to be. SCOURGE.

*From the (Boſton) Columbian Centinel.*

"I HAVE no manner of doubt, that the ſtrict, inflexible integrity, and ſuperior abilities of the VICE-PRESIDENT, in addition to his independence of party views and connexions, are the only faults he has; and theſe, I aſſure you, are inſuperable in the eyes of his enemies. For theſe they never will ceaſe to perſecute him: But may our country be wiſe—and ſtill oppoſe him to the arts of the unprincipled, as the ſhield of their liberties. This, he has been undeviatingly for more than twenty years."

## PARIS, July 18.

Speech made the 14th of July, at the inauguration of the firſt ſtone of the column of liberty, on the ruins of the Baſtile:

"On the ruins of the cavern of deſpotiſm, the column of Liberty erects itſelf. It will not be ſo eaſy for tyrants to deſtroy our labors, as it was for citizens to overturn the Baſtile. It is due to the Repreſentatives of the people to lay its foundation—we ſee among them three, who, with us, dared on this ground, the cannon of deſpotiſm: they ſwore with us a mortal hatred to the enemies of the people; they have kept their oath. Since tyranny ſtill dares to raiſe its hideous head, let us ſwear together to give it a death wound. All Kings conſpire to ruin the French nation. Let us then ſwear to deſtroy the conſpiring Kings. It is time to reap the fruit of our work, and to ſee the reign of anarchy ſucceeded by the ſunſhine of law and equality."

Where the Baſtile ſtood there was an immenſe tent, brilliantly ornamented, and different coloured fire works diſplayed; an immenſe group of the ſons and daughters of freedom danced and ſung on the very ſpot where the exceſſes of miſery have for centuries been endured by the victims of tyrants!

The king has ordered M. M. Luckner, Monteſquieu, &c. &c. and all the Generals whatever, to refuſe permiſſion to M. Philippe Joſeph Louis (the Duke of Orleans) to ſerve in any of their armies.

M. Briſſot, who has done ſo much for the Jacobins by vehemently oppoſing every miniſter which they and he had not at leaſt contributed to advance to public office, has fallen under the diſpleaſure of his colleagues. A motion was made the other night to eraſe his name from the books of the Jacobins, and his friends only evaded the diſgrace by moving the order of the day, becauſe it was unworthy their importance to ſpend ſo much time upon individuals.

## LONDON, July 19.

The Kings of Hungary and Pruſſia are ſaid each to have advanced a ſum of money to the French emigrants; but on condition, that the application of it ſhall be ſuperintended by a Pruſſian and Auſtrian commiſſary.

The Prince of Naſſau brings them a letter of credit from the Empreſs of Ruſſia, for a conſiderable ſum.

## PROVIDENCE (R. I.) Sept. 8.

At a meeting of the Corporation of the College on Thurſday laſt, the Rev. JONATHAN MAXCY, Paſtor of the Baptiſt Church in this town, and Profeſſor of Divinity in the College, was elected Preſident of the College *pro tempore*—and the Hon. BENJAMIN BOURN, Eſq. was elected a Truſtee of the College.

The election of the Reverend Mr. Maxcy (whoſe reputation as a gentleman and a ſcholar is eſtabliſhed wherever he is known) to the Preſidency of Rhode-Iſland College, muſt be a pleaſing event to all the friends of the inſtitution, and cannot but have a pleaſing influence on its future proſperity.

## HALIFAX, (N. C.) Sept. 12.

A correſpondent from the weſtern part of the ſtate obſerves, that the people are generally anxious to take out licences for their ſtills during the ſeaſon; but there is no county in which there is a perſon authoriſed to grant them, owing to the difficulty of executing the former law—that they are tolerably ſatisfied with the preſent modification, as better accommodated to their rights.

*Extract of a letter from Hillſborough, Sept. 2.*

"The Board of Commiſſioners, conſiſting of Mr. Franklin, Mr. Benford, and Mr. Saunders, cloſed their buſineſs on Friday evening, agreeably to the limitation of the act under which they ſat.

Here follows a ſtatement I procured of their proceedings:

*The amount of certificates and due-bills iſſued by the Board of Commiſſioners of Army Accounts at Warrenton, was, £. 226,171 11 2*

*Amount of Warrenton certificates and due-bills tendered to the Board of Commiſſioners at Hillſborough for examination, were,*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £. 76,504 | 11 | 2 | *certificates.* |
| | 8,194 | 1 | 4 | *due-bills.* |
| *Amount preſented,* | £. 84,698 | 12 | 6 | |
| *Of which were re-iſſued,* | £. 18,000 | | 10 | *certificates.* |
| | 4,137 | 15 | 8 | *due-bills.* |
| *Total re-iſſued,* | £. 22,138 | 1 | 6 | |
| *Amount iſſued by the above Board for unliquidated claims,* | £. 20,372 | 10 | 11 | *certificates.* |
| | 6,790 | 16 | 11 | *due-bills.* |
| *Total* | £. 27,163 | 7 | 10 | |
| *Amo. Warrenton reiſſued* | 22,138 | 1 | 6 | |
| *Total amount* | £. 49,301 | 9 | 4 | |

# Philadelphia, Sept. 22.

*ABSTRACT of EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.*

The French papers mention frequent deſertions from the Auſtrian army.—They ſay further, that a great mutiny has broken out among the ſoldiery of that army; and that it requires one half to keep the other in ſubjection. A report at Vienna ſtates, that the Auſtrian Miniſter at Conſtantinople had been arreſted.—A grant of the liberty of the preſs, under very moderate reſtrictions has been made at Stockholm, the capital of Sweden—the abettors of the King's aſſaſſination it is thought will be pardoned. The States of Holland have determined not to take, openly, an active part in the diſputes with France—but the wiſhes of the Stadtholderian party are in favor of the Pruſſian arms.—The Dutch patriots are much careſſed by the Prince of late, being appointed by him to places of emolument. A camp is now formed at Soiſſons in France. The manifeſto of the Duke of Brunſwick does not appear to have produced the effect wiſhed for by every friend to the liberties of France, a cordial union among all parties for the common defence of the country—on the contrary it appears that they are as eager in reviling and calumniating each other, as if they had no common enemy—It is however expected that order will ariſe out of confuſion; one account ſays that the Jacobin club can reckon only 45 or 46 members of the National Aſſembly on whom they can depend. A confirmed majority on either ſide will probably produce a concert of meaſures, which appears at preſent to be much wanted.

The King of Pruſſia has publiſhed a long manifeſto, ſtating the reaſons which have induced him to take up arms againſt France—theſe reaſons are ſubſtantially the ſame with thoſe contained in the manifeſto of the Duke of Brunſwick—it is however couched in more elegant and explicit terms, than the latter; or elſe that of the Duke has not had juſtice done it in the tranſlation.—The anniverſary of the French Revolution has been celebrated with great eclat in Ireland and Scotland—among the numerous patriotic toaſts given on this occaſion, the name of WASHINGTON, the father of his country and the friend of mankind, is brought forward with moſt diſtinguiſhed honor and reſpect.—Blanchard, the celebrated æronaut, lately performed an ærial tour from the free and imperial town of Lubeck, in company with a young lady, for the purpoſe of diſplaying the National Flag of France in the upper regions—compleat ſucceſs crowned the enterprize.—This fact was announued to the National Aſſembly.

It has been reported that a general action had taken place between the Auſtrian and French armies, previous to the ſailing of the Ohio from Briſtol, and that the latter were victorious.

A veſſel from Bayonne arrived here, brings accounts that the Spaniards were arming in all their ports.

It has been propoſed in the Jacobin Club, that a Dictaturate of 21, ſhould ſupercede both King and Aſſembly, chuſe miniſters, appoint generals, and conduct the war.

It is determined, that the ſtates of Holland ſhall not take an active part in the affairs of France.—A ſubſcription is open in England for the ſuccour of the people of Poland.

The King notified the Aſſembly that the Elector of Cologne, and the Duke of Wirtemberg, were preparing hoſtilities againſt France.—The important queſtion reſpecting the DEPOSING of the KING, was to be agitated on the 9th of Auguſt.

The fourth anniverſary of French Freedom was celebrated at Paris with great ſolemnity and magnificence, and without any unfortunate accident happening throughout the day. The proceſſion to the Champ de Confederation was very regular and extremely grand. The King arrived on the ground about noon. He was attended by the Ex-Miniſters and a large body of National Guards, and was received with acclamations by the people. The following oath was then read aloud, the King, the National Aſſembly, the Deputies of the Departments, and all the Miniſters, Officers, &c. ſtanding uncovered, with their hands raiſed to Heaven:

"We ſwear to be faithful to the Nation, the Law, and the King—to maintain with all our power the Conſtitution decreed by the National Aſſembly and accepted by the King; to protect the individual and preſerve his property according to law; to ſee that there be a free circulation of grain throughout the kingdom; to enforce, with all our power, the collection of the public revenues, and to remain united to every Frenchman by the bands of brotherly love."

The King, the Legiſlature, and the people, then pronounced aloud, "I ſwear it." The acclamations which followed were long and reiterated.

The Ruſſians, in conſequence of the warm reception they met with from the Poles at Zaſlaw, on the 17th June, have made no further progreſs into the kingdom on that quarter. Had ſome of the Poliſh general officers done their duty effectually, the advantages over the Ruſſians would have been greater. The King has therefore ordered, that Prince Michael Lubomirſki, and General Czarſki, who each commanded a brigade, ſhould be tried by a court martial.

From the motions of the Ruſſians, Warſaw, the capital of Poland, ſeems to be their object. The King therefore, in conſequence of the danger which threatens that place, inſtead of joining as was his intention, the army of the Prince Poniatowſki, his nephew, in Volhynia, is now anxious only for that in Lithuania. He has in conſequence ordered a camp to be formed beyond the Viſtula, near Warſaw, to cover that city.—The Engliſh papers ſay, the King of the French has four chances to run; he will either be carried off by the Jacobins to Bourdeaux, by the Feuillants to Lyons, by Luckner or Fayette to either army, or by the Hulans to the German dominions.—Under the firſt ſtone of the Pillar of Liberty to be erected on the ruins of the Baſtile, a box was placed containing the declaration of the Rights of Man—the King's picture, and that of the firſt Preſident of the conſtituent aſſembly—and of the members of the conſtituted powers, ſome bell-metal money, and ſome aſſignats.—By the lateſt accounts the Emperor and Empreſs of Germany were arrived at Frankfort preparatory to the Coronation, which was to take place the 14th July.

Accounts from India to the 22d March, ſay, that General Meadows had entirely recovered of his wounds.—Lieutenant George Douglas, of the 75th regiment in India, was caſhiered for killing Lieutenant James Burch in a duel.—Twenty-five Prieſts, the Engliſh papers ſay, have been hung by the populace in France.

The Glaſs-Works erected a few years ſince at Watervliet, weſt of Albany, in the ſtate of New-York, having been repaired, are now furniſhed with materials for carrying on the buſineſs in its utmoſt extent. The window-glaſs there manufactured, is ſaid to be equal to Briſtol.

The ingenious John Churchman has ſailed from Baltimore for London.

Upon a late occaſion it was found that the Federal intereſt in the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland, was in a ratio of 500 to *one*, compared with the Anti-Federal—One of the federal candidates for repreſentative in Congreſs, of that ſtate, having had *fifteen hundred* votes where his competitor had but *three!* Mr. Bourn, the other candidate, a member of the preſent federal houſe of repreſentatives, it is ſaid, had no competitor whatever.

It is the cuſtom in ſome of the Southern States for the canditates for appointments publicly to ſolicit the ſuffrages of the electors. A correſpondent has obſerved with pleaſure, that in the inſtances which have fallen under his cognizance, there does not appear to be a dereliction of any principles on the part of the candidates, in thoſe addreſſes, which are eſſential to the ſupport of a free firm efficient government; or of thoſe meaſures which Congreſs have adopted, in carrying the conſtitution of the United States into effect.—This is not only honorary to the judgment of the candidates, but highly ſo to the good ſenſe of the people.

Thoſe who ſay that an exciſe does not *diminiſh* the conſumption of ſpirituous liquors, may as well affirm that the leſs money there is to purchaſe, the greater the quantity that will be bought. But the number of ſtills has encreaſed—this is owing to various cauſes; the number of people has encreaſed—the importation and conſequent conſumption of *foreign* ſpirits has leſſened—the manufacture of gin and other ſpirits in the country, owing to the encouragement held out in the exciſe law, is become an object of great attention—and there is reaſon to ſuppoſe, that in conſequence of *this encouragement*, the quality of the liquors diſtilled in the United States, will continually improve, till in a ſhort time the exports of ſpirits, already conſiderable, will become a ſource of immenſe profit to the country.

"It gives us great pleaſure (ſays a Boſton paper) to find that the patriotic *Jefferſon* has become the object of cenſure, as it will have a happy tendency to open the eyes of the people, to ſee the ſtrides of certain men in power, who are wiſhing to turn every ſtaunch republican out of office, who has diſcerning to ken their arbitrary meaſures, and honeſty ſufficient to reveal them."

From ſeveral ſymptoms it appears that the old republican ſpirit of America is returning in full force upon *thoſe parts** of the United States where it had been rather obſcured for ſome time paſt by the arts of ariſtocratical ſophiſtry. How the "Gazette of the United States" will be affected by this change, a ſhort time will determine. Some think the Printer will be ſerved much in the ſame manner as the fox ſerved his fleas and vermin—he is ſaid to have ſunk himſelf gradually into a pool of water, with a wiſp of ſtraw in his noſe, the vermin all the while crawling up as the fox immerſed his carcaſe, till at length Reynard gave them the dodge, and left them to ſhift for themſelves!

*Nat. Gaz.*

** This it is ſuppoſed refers to the four eaſtern ſtates.—It is truly laughable to talk about the returning ſpirit of republicaniſm upon thoſe invariably republican ſtates.—Republican principles peopled the once howling wilderneſs of that part of America—Republican foundations in the eſtabliſhment of* FREE SCHOOLS, *acceſſible to all on terms of perfect equality; in the wiſe proviſion for the clergy; in making the higheſt poſts in the government attainable by virtue and abilities whatever its ſituation, as has been, and is inſtanced in a thouſand particulars;—in the free, independent and equal repreſentation of the people—and in many other things which might be mentioned, are ſufficient to evince that at no period in the hiſtory of thoſe ſtates ſince the firſt ſettlement of the country, has the ſacred fire of republicaniſm ceaſed to blaze with its native ſplendor and dignity.—But it happens that the people of thoſe ſtates are warm ſupporters of our federal republican government—hence they have been mercileſsly ſtigmatized by the junto—A junto that will never admit that a government, or its adminiſtration can be good, or republican, which they have not the ſupreme direction of.*

*A gentleman from the ſouthward, who lately made a tour through the eaſtern ſtates, being aſked if he ſaw any republicans there? replied that he had not ſeen any other deſcription of people—he added, they are all good republicans, good friends to government; univerſal peace and tranquility prevail among them, and every man appears to be happy in minding his own buſineſs.*

*Other accounts fully corroborate the above—an inſignificant remnant of the inſurgent ſpirit may poſſibly exiſt in a particular town; but the ebullitions of this ſpirit in certain papers devoted to the worſt of cauſes, are as nothing when oppoſed to the general ſenſe of the people.*

Died in Charleſton, S. C. MORDECAI GIST, Eſq. Brigadier-General in the Army of the United States.

——In England, Lieutenant General JOHN BURGOYNE.

——Lord NORTH, Earl of Guildford, &c.

## *SHIP NEWS.*

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ship Birmingham Packet, | Simmons, | Briſtol |
| Riſing Sun, | Angus, | St. Sebaſtians |
| Fame, | Fraſier, | Rotterdam |
| Camilla, | Williams, | Dublin |
| Snow Experiment, | Fraſer, | St. Kitts |
| Joſeph, | Prance, | Londonderry |
| Brig Martha, | Hoyt, | Amſterdam |
| Little Sarah, | Earle, | Newport |
| Charleſton, | Garman, | Charleſton |
| Sch'r. Weymouth, | Stevens, | N. York |
| Fly, | Johnſon, | Charleſton |
| Dolphin, | Leavit, | St. John (N.B.) |
| Tryal, | Baſſett, | Boſton |
| Sloop Ann, | Garden, | Nantucket |
| New Forge, | Ellis, | Portſmouth (N. H.) |

The Britiſh Packet for Auguſt, arrived at New-York on Tueſday laſt, 3 o'clock, P. M.

☞ *Price of Stocks as in our laſt.*

☞ CATULLUS is neceſſarily poſtponed till our next.

*The following* SONNETS *appear as originals in the* Fayetteville Gazette. *The Muse, in sweetest notes, attunes her lays to the finest chords of nature and sentiment.*

## HOURS OF SORROW.

*In three Sonnets—By a* LADY.

### SONNET I.

### DESPAIR.

ADIEU those fancy'd visionary joys,
When fortune smil'd, and every bliss was mine;
Alas! how chang'd the scene! The flatt'ring voice
Of friends, salutes no more with sounds divine.

And thou, sweet hope—but cruel nymph adieu,
Who once delusive had my heart betray'd;
Those pleasing traits which happier fancy drew,
By thy neglect eras'd, capricious maid.

I trace the step that thou hadst trod before,
Those shades where once with thee I us'd to stray;
But now, alas! thy taper guides no more,
Nor leads as once my sorrow darken'd day.

Ah! then I quit thy treacherous form, tho' fair,
And, sad alternative! I meet DESPAIR!

### SONNET II.

### THE INVOCATION.

NO loveliest fugitive again I woo,
And welcome to my heart thy soothing lay;
Thy devious step its wonted path renew,
And chear the lonely wanderer in her way.

Why leave me thus, in fruitless sighs to mourn?
Why let thy vot'ry thus late vigils keep?
Why when I languish wilt thou not return?
Come, gentle Hope, nor leave me e'er to weep.

Rise, generous, like the matin sun arise—
Regard my bark, in distant ocean tost,
To the rough Corsair a resistless prize—
Be thou my pilot, or the vessel's lost.

With thee though angry clouds the skies deform,
We'll ride at anchor safe from every storm.

### SONNET III.

### PRAYER TO PATIENCE.

WHILE in the sable dress of grief array'd,
With heart-felt sighs, I ruin's trophy form;
Yet keep—Oh! keep me, gentle, meek ey'd maid,
Superior to the black impending storm.

Though mark'd alone for every woe severe—
Almighty fate! thy sovereign will be done;
But teach me due submission while I bear,
Those ills I strive, but vainly strive to shun.

Divert the mind from every wild surprize—
Let sober and dispassion'd reason reign,
Or Fancy, with her magic forms arise,
To moderate and calm the sense of pain.

But chief, O Goddess! be my humble prayer,
The weight of future sorrows to prevent;
Throw o'er those poignant pangs that bring despair,
That fav'rite dress, thy mantle of content.

SYMPLICIA.

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The SUBSCRIBERS to the

## Universal Tontine

Are informed, that a general meeting is to be held at the State-House in this city, on Saturday the 3d day of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. agreeably to the sixth article of their association.

By order of the Agents,
EBENEZER HAZARD, Sec'ry.

*Philadelphia, Sept.* 15, 1792. (ept3N)

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*To be published by Subscription,*
THE
## AMERICAN REMEMBRANCER,
OR, PROCEEDINGS OF THE
## *Old Congress,*

From September 1774, to March 1789;—
An authentic and *original* collection of
OFFICIAL LETTERS, &c.
written during the late war;
And EXTRACTS from the
SECRET JOURNALS.
*(For particulars, see Proposals at large.)*

Subscriptions are received by the principal Bookfellers; and by the Editor,
JOHN CAREY, *No.* 26, *Pear-Street, Philadelphia.*

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## Stock Brokers Office,

No. 45, Great Dock-ſtreet, NEW-YORK,

THE Subſcriber intending to confine himſelf entirely to the PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS ON COMMISSION, Begs leave to offer his ſervices to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend upon having it tranſacted with the utmoſt fidelity and diſpatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boſton, or any other part of the United States will be ſtrictly attended to.

LEONARD BLEECKER.

*May* 2. (t.f.)

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## Universal Hymn Book.

To be Sold by THOMAS DOBSON, and other Bookfellers in Philadelphia,

A Collection of PSALMS, HYMNS, and SPIRITUAL SONGS; ſelected from different Authors, and publiſhed by Order of the Convention holding the Doctrine of the Salvation of all Men, met in Philadelphia, May 25, 1791.

Price of a ſingle book, bound, 3-8ths of a Dollar, with good allowance to thoſe who take quantities.

Auguſt 4. (eptf.)

☞ *The price of this Gazette is Three Dollars per annum—One half to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing.*

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## NEW-BRUNSWICK Church Lottery.

THE peculiar circumſtances of a gentleman who had undertaken to diſpoſe of a proportion of the tickets in the New-Brunſwick Church Lottery, having, in his opinion, rendered it inconvenient for him further to proceed in the ſale thereof, between eleven and twelve hundred tickets are unexpectedly returned to the Rector, Church-Wardens and Veſtry-men. This lays the Managers under the neceſſity of further adjourning the drawing of the Lottery, until the fifteenth day of October next, that they may have time to tranſmit theſe tickets to the parts of the ſtate where they are applied for, and receive the returns. As there are but few tickets beſides theſe remaining on hand, all perſons who are diſpoſed to promote the pious object of this Lottery, or to take a chance for the prizes therein, are requeſted to ſupply themſelves by the firſt of October; and the gentlemen appointed to diſpoſe of them, are deſired to return thoſe to the Managers which then remain unſold, to anſwer the applications of ſome gentlemen in the neighbourhood, who are poſtponed to this reſource for a ſupply.—And notice is hereby given, that the tickets not returned to the Managers by the eighth day of October, will be conſidered as at the riſk of the holders.

N. B. ROBERT MORRIS, Eſq. of New-Brunſwick, is duly choſen one of the Managers of the ſaid Lottery, and has given ſecurity and qualified agreeably to law. (ept01)

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## PLANS
OF THE
## City of Waſhington,

Sold by the BOOKSELLERS,
*DOBSON, CAREY, YOUNG, & CRUKSHANK.*

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## 100 Dollars Reward.

LOST on Cambridge Common, Maſſachuſetts, on the afternoon of the 18th ult. a Morocco POCKET-BOOK, with a ſteel claſp, containing a number of valuable papers, among which were the following PUBLIC SECURITIES, viz.

Maſſachuſetts State Notes—No. 2,425, dated December 1, 1782, payable to *Thomas Greenwood*, for £. 23 16*s.* principal—No. 22,399, dated January 1, 1785, payable to *Nathaniel Partridge*, for £. 10 10*s.* principal.—No. ——, dated January 1, 1782, (an army note) payable to *Timothy Howard*, for £. 8 8*s.* 1*d.* principal.—No. ——, a Note (the number, date, and to whom payable, not known) for £. 3 0*s.* 3*d.* principal.—One Indent Certificate for Four Dollars, and a New-Hampſhire Certificate for about £. 12 payable to *John and Daniel Jenks*; alſo a number of Notes of Hand, one of which was for £. 572 given by *Nathan Bond* to *Samuel W. Pomeroy* (by whom it was endorſed) dated 1ſt May, 1792, and payable on the 11th Auguſt following; the others were all payable to the Subſcriber. The Securities are checked at the different offices from whence they were iſſued, and the Notes of Hand by the different ſigners, they can therefore be of no uſe to any but the owner.

The Subſcriber hereby offers a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any perſon or perſons who has found the ſame, and will return them to him, or leave them with the Printer hereof, and no queſtions will be aſked.

ABRAHAM FOSTER.

*Salem, Maſſachuſetts, Auguſt* 1, 1792. (eptf)

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## TERRITORY OF COLUMBIA.

JUNE 28, 1792.

PURSUANT to the laſt Will and Teſtament of the late Rev. ALEXANDER WILLIAMSON, deceaſed, will be expoſed to Public Sale on Thurſday, the 11th of October next, at GEORGETOWN, on a credit of three years, the purchaſers giving bond with approved ſecurity, to bear intereſt from the date—That valuable Seat of Land, in Montgomery county, called HAYES; the late dwelling plantation of the deceaſed, containing between ſix and ſeven hundred acres, the greateſt part of which is rich, heavy timbered land, extremely well watered, and capable of affording a very conſiderable quantity of fine meadow;—Situated about 6 miles from the Federal City, and the ſame diſtance from George-Town, in a genteel neighbourhood, and a remarkable healthy part of the country.

The improvements are, a very elegant two ſtory Brick Dwelling Houſe, (with four rooms and a paſſage, or entry, on a floor) and the neceſſary outhouſes.

HENRY TOWNSEND,
BENJ. STODDERT,
THOMAS JOHNS, } Executors.

(ep10)

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## TERRITORY OF COLUMBIA.

JULY 6, 1792.

THE Subſcriber offers for Sale, a Mill-Seat on Rock Creek, deemed by thoſe who have examined it, equal to any in the United States. The Mill-Houſe may be placed within one quarter of a mile of the river Potowmac, half a mile from the market houſe in Georgetown, and one mile from the Preſident's ſquare, in the city of Waſhington—on tide water, navigable for veſſels of ſeveral hundred buſhels burthen.—The ſtream is ſufficient, the year round, to turn four pair of ſtones, and the fall may be made from 25 to 30 feet. It is unneceſſary to dwell on the advantages of ſuch a ſituation.

The purchaſer may be accommodated with a few hundred acres of land adjoining the Mill-Seat if that ſhould be an object.

(ep3m 14 Jul) B. STODDERT.

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*TO BE SOLD BY THE EDITOR,*

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST of the Duties payable on all Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into the United States; exhibiting the Rates payable on thoſe imported in Ships or Veſſels of the United States, and in Foreign Ships or Veſſels; including the additional Duties to which the reſpective Articles are liable.

ALSO,

A TABLE for receiving and paying Gold—graduated according to Law—Blank Manifeſts—And Blanks for the various Powers of Attorney neceſſary in tranſacting Buſineſs at the Treaſury or at the Bank of the United States.

☞ *The* INDEX *and* TITLE-PAGE *for the Third Volume of this* GAZETTE, *are now ready to be delivered to thoſe who intend to bind that Volume.*

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## Treaſury Department,

AUGUST 10, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that propoſals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, until the twenty-ninth day of September next inclusive, for the ſupply of all Rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of January to the thirty-firſt day of December, 1793, both days inclusive, at the places, and within the diſtricts hereafter mentioned, viz.

1. At any place or places betwixt York-Town & Carliſle, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and Pittſburgh, and at Pittſburgh, York-Town and Carliſle.

2. At any place or places from Pittſburgh to the mouth of Big Beaver Creek, and at the mouth of Big Beaver Creek.

3. At any place or places from the ſaid mouth to the upper falls of the ſaid Big Beaver, and at the upper falls.

4. At any place or places from the ſaid upper falls to Mahoning, and at Mahoning.

5. At any place or places from the ſaid Mahoning over to the Head Navigation of the River Cayahoga, and at the ſaid Head Navigation.

6. At any place or places from the ſaid Head Navigation to the mouth of the ſaid River Cayahoga, and at the ſaid mouth.

7. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Big Beaver Creek to the mouth of the River Muſkingum, and up the ſaid River to the Tuſcarowas, and at the Tuſcarowas, and thence over to the Cayahoga River, and thence down the ſaid River to its mouth.

8. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the River Muſkingum and the mouth of the Scioto River, and at the mouth of the ſaid River Scioto.

9. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of Scioto River and the mouth of the Great Miami, at the mouth of the Great Miami, and from thence to the Rapids or the Falls of the Ohio, and at the ſaid Rapids.

10. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Great Miami, up the ſaid Miami to and at Pique Town.

11. At any place or places from Fort Waſhington to Fort Hamilton, and at Fort Hamilton. At any place or places from Fort Hamilton to Fort St. Clair, and at Fort St. Clair.

12. At any place or places from Fort St. Clair to Fort Jefferſon, and at Fort Jefferſon.

13. At any place or places from Fort Jefferſon to the field of action of the 4th of November, 1791, and at the ſaid field of action.

14. At any place or places from the ſaid field of action to the Miami Villages, and at the Miami Villages.

15. At any place or places from the ſaid Miami Villages to the Falls of the Miami River, which empties into Lake Erie, and at the ſaid Falls, and from thence to its mouth, and at its mouth.

16. At any place or places from the mouth of the ſaid Miami River of Lake Erie to Sanduſky Lake, and at Sanduſky Lake.

17. At any place or places from the ſaid Sanduſky Lake to the mouth of the River Cayahoga.

18. At any place or places from the mouth of the ſaid River Cayahoga to Preſque Iſle, and at Preſque Iſle.

19. At any place or places from Preſque Iſle to the ſtream running into Lake Erie from towards the Jadaghque Lake, and thence over to and at the ſaid Jadaghque Lake, and thence down the Allegheny River to Fort Franklin.

20. At any place or places from Preſque Iſle to Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf.

21. At any place or places from Le Beuf to Fort Franklin, and at Fort Franklin, and from thence to Pittſburgh.

22. At any place or places from the Rapids of the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabaſh River, and from the mouth of the ſaid Wabaſh River to the mouth of the River Ohio.

23. At any place or places on the Eaſt ſide of the River Miſſiſſippi, from the mouth of the Ohio River, to the mouth of the Illionois River.

24. At any place or places on the Eaſt ſide of the Miſſiſſippi, between the mouth of the Ohio and the River Margot inclusively.

25. At any place or places from the ſaid River Margot to the River Yazous inclusively.

26. At any place or places from the mouth of the ſaid Wabaſh River up to Fort Knox, and at Fort Knox.

27. At any place or places from Fort Knox, up the ſaid Wabaſh, to Ouittanon, and at Ouittanon.

28. At any place or places from Ouittanon, up the ſaid Wabaſh, to the head navigation of a branch thereof called Little River, and at the ſaid head navigation of Little River.

29. At any place or places from the ſaid head navigation of Little River over to the Miami Village.

30. At any place or places from the mouth of the River Teneſſee to Occochappo or Bear Creek, on the ſaid River, inclusively.

31. At any place or places from the mouth of the River Cumberland to Naſhville, on the ſaid River, and at Naſhville.

And at any place or places within thirty miles of ſaid Naſhville to the Southward, Weſtward or Northward thereof.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other diſtricts, not ſpecified in theſe propoſals, the price of the ſame to be hereafter agreed on betwixt the public and the contractor.

The rations to be ſupplied are to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiſky,
One quart of ſalt,
Two quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of ſoap,
One pound of candles, } per 100 rations.

The rations are to be furniſhed in ſuch quantities as that there ſhall at all times, during the ſaid term, be ſufficient for the conſumption of the troops at each of the ſaid poſts, for the ſpace of at leaſt three months in advance, in good and wholeſome proviſions, if the ſame ſhall be required.

It is to be underſtood in each caſe, that all loſſes ſuſtained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, ſhall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured or deſtroyed, on the depoſitions of two or more creditable characters, and the certificate of a commiſſioned officer, aſcertaining the circumſtances of the loſs, and the amount of the articles for which compenſation is claimed.

The contract for the above ſupplies will be made either for *one* year, or for *two* years, as may appear eligible. Perſons diſpoſed to contract will therefore confine their offers to one year, or they may make their propoſitions ſo as to admit an election of the term of two years.

The offers may compriſe all the places which have been ſpecified, or a part of them only.

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## Treaſury Department,

AUGUST 20th, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that propoſals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, until the 13th day of October next inclusive, for the ſupply of all rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of January to the thirty-firſt day of December 1793, both days inclusive, at Springfield, in the State of Maſſachuſetts, and the Poſt of Weſt-Point, in the State of New-York.

The rations to be ſupplied, are to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiſky,
One quart of ſalt,
Two quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of ſoap,
One pound of candles, } per 100 rations.

The propoſals may be made for both of the above-mentioned Poſts, or ſeparately, for Springfield and Weſt-Point.

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## Treaſury Department,

AUGUST, 20th, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that propoſals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury until the fourth day of October next inclusively, for the ſupply of the following articles of Clothing for the Troops in the ſervice of the United States——viz.

FOR THE INFANTRY AND ARTILLERY.

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|---|---|
| 4608 Hats | 18400 Shirts |
| 4608 Coats | 7956 Pair of Socks |
| 4608 Veſts | 4608 Blankets |
| 8668 Woolen Overalls | 4608 Stocks |
| 9216 Linen Overalls | 4608 Stock Claſps |
| 18376 Pair of Shoes | 4608 Pair of Buckles |

FOR THE CAVALRY.

| | |
|---|---|
| 360 Cats | 720 Pair of Stockings |
| 360 Coats | 1440 Shirts |
| 360 Veſts | 360 Blankets |
| 360 Pair of Leather (Breeches | 360 Stocks |
| | 360 Stock Claſps; alſo, |
| 720 Pair of Boots | 1200 Riſle Shirts, to be |
| 360 Pair of Spurs | (made of Ruſſia Sheeting. |

The above Clothing to be delivered either in New-York, Philadelphia or Baltimore, at the option of the contractor or contractors, on or before the 15th day of June, 1793.

The propoſals may compriſe the whole of the before-mentioned Clothing, or any one or more of the component articles; to be furniſhed agreeably to patterns or ſpecimens, which will be ſhewn at the War Office. Good ſecurity will be required for the punctual and faithful performance of the contract. The payment will be on the delivery of the Clothing, or, if neceſſary, ſuch reaſonable advances will be made as the Secretary of the Treaſury ſhall deem expedient.

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## War Department,

AUGUST 6, 1792.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the Military Invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are intitled for ſix months of their annual penſion, from the 4th day of March 1792, and which will become due on the 5th day of September 1792, will be paid on the ſaid day by the Commiſſioners of the Loans within the States reſpectively, under the uſual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment muſt be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1ſt. The certificate given by the ſtate, ſpecifying that the perſon poſſeſſing the ſame is in fact an invalid, and aſcertaining the ſum to which as ſuch he is annually entitled.

2d. An affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

*A. B. came before me, one of the Juſtices of the county of in the ſtate of and made oath that he is the ſame A. B. to whom the original certificate in his poſſeſſion was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the ſtate to be recited) That he ſerved (regiment, corps or veſſel) at the time he was diſabled, and that he now reſides in the and county of and has reſided there for the laſt years, previous to which he reſided in*

In caſe an invalid ſhould apply for payment by an attorney, the ſaid attorney, beſides the certificate and oath before recited, muſt produce a ſpecial letter of attorney agreeably to the following form:

*I, A. B. of county of ſtate of do hereby conſtitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my penſion for ſix months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two, and ending the fifth day of September, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two.*

Signed and ſealed
in the preſence of } *Witneſſes.*

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and adminiſtrators muſt be accompanied with legal evidence of their reſpective offices, and alſo of the time the invalids died, whoſe penſion they may claim.

By command of the
Preſident of the United States,
H. KNOX, *Secretary of War.*

☞ The Printers in the reſpective States are requeſted to publiſh the above in their newſpapers, for the ſpace of two months.

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## George-Town.

A Number of LOTS in every ſituation which may be deſired in City of WASHINGTON, will be offered for ſale by the Commiſſioners, on Monday the 8th day of October next. One fourth part of the money to be paid down, the reſidue in three equal annual payments, with yearly intereſt on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M'GANTT, Clerk
to the Commiſſioners.
[eptf]

June 2, 1792.